

## NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

## The Judgment of the People.

Our victory turns out to be a great deal more sweeping than the most sanguine Republican could have dreamed, and every day shows the majorities to be larger than first announced. No one had the remotest hope that Virginia and Delaware would so far forsake their antecedents as to go Republican; yet from the returns thus far received, it does not appear as if Mr. Greeley had carried more than six—possibly seven States, and even these with greatly reduced majorities, while all over the North the Republican triumph is entirely unprecedented. This result in itself is the most emphatic and striking refutation of all the dodges and slanders with which our opponents endeavored to confuse and lead astray the public mind, as well as a scathing rebuke to their authors.

It discloses at once the hollowness of the howl about the sufferings of the poor, down-trodden, and oppressed South, the victims of Republican misrule and tyranny; for those victims themselves have virtually given it the lie. Instead of grasping eagerly the hands that were stretched out so ostentatiously over the bloody chasm, they have voluntarily decided to submit to that misrule and tyranny for four years longer. This result likewise disposes, at one blow, of all the drummed-up charges of corruption, dishonesty, and incapacity, since the people have voted just those very incapable corruptors again into office, instead of their accusers, who in the name of offended virtue, for more than six months offered them all the patent medicines which they had manufactured for the occasion.

The most cheering and significant feature of this verdict of the nation, however, is the glorious vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty, which has asserted itself in unsurpassed grandeur. In this campaign, of all others, the judgment and intelligence of the people were put to a test quite as much as their devotion to Republican principles. Formerly the party lines were strongly marked; the issues of the different parties were often diametrically opposed to each other, and the tendencies of the representative men had been embodied in their antecedents. Thus the candidates were the declared representatives either of liberty or slavery, protection or free trade, payment of the national debt or its repudiation, equal rights or a white man's government, and every voter knew exactly on which side to cast his ballot. This time, on the contrary, the Liberal leaders had done everything in their power to obliterate the old party lines. As they could not tell the people how they were chiefly prompted by personal resentment, unscrupulous ambition and love of power, and yet had no issues to set forth which would have warranted the formation of a new party, they were compelled to resort to dodges, sophisms and falsifications of every description, and to muddle the question, as they thought, beyond the power of the discrimination of the masses. Never before such allurement and blandishments were held out to entrap the people. Eloquent appeals to their sense of honesty and magnanimity were made by men whom they had known and honored for years as representatives of the Republican party, and from the outset they had been assured so solemnly and emphatically that the Cincinnati movement was entirely and exclusively Republican in its character, that indeed, it seemed to require more than average discrimination to perceive that all those heroes of conviction and virtue were sailing under false colors. There was apparently no vital difference between the two platforms, and if it had not been for the Liberal State rights clause, it would have been difficult to answer satisfactorily the question which was so frequently and defiantly asked: What fault was the Republicans, had to find with the platform? A few good men were enticed, who might have known better, and whose loss we sincerely regret; but how small, how infinitesimal their number is, compared to the more than seven hundred thousand majority of citizens who on the 5th of November asserted their superior sagacity as well as their unflinching devotion to the cause of liberty, justice and equality, and thus have again demonstrated to the world how the American people can be trusted as the faithful and reliable preservers of Republican institutions and principles.

## Shall the Colored People of the United States Know Full Liberty?

A great battle between progress and reaction culminated on the 5th instant in a victory for the party of progress. The conflict had been raging nearly six months, and during all that time never for an instant did the party of progress exhibit a sign of fear as to the final result. They have won a most glorious victory under the standard of radical principles; principles which, if carried out, will forever settle the vexing questions constantly arising out of the injustice of the white people in this country toward the black people.

The thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution in a manner freed the slaves, but did not accord to them that full liberty enjoyed by the white people; it was not until two amendments had been added, with sections providing for the enforcement of the amendments by appropriate legislation, that the means were given through which full liberty could be accorded to the colored people of the nation. That appropriate legislation has not been had that will give complete liberty to the colored people of this country, and we look earnestly and anxiously to Congress for laws that will make a black man as free in every part of the United States as a white man. The people of the United States have by an overwhelming majority in the election of last week endorsed and adopted the following plank of the Philadelphia platform:

"The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained and their full and speedy enforcement secured, because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation."

"The people demand appropriate legislation for the completion of the emancipation of the colored people. Shall we have that legislation? The colored people stood man-

fully up to the rack of persecution and outrage and gave their votes to the Republican party, because they believed that through the triumph of that party their full liberty would be secured. Are they to be disappointed? Are we to have more Savannah outrages, Ku-Klux intimidations, such as Georgia presented us in October? The answer is with Congress, and with the present Congress. What stronger warrant to give full liberty to all can the present Congress wish than has been given by the people on the 5th instant. The people have declared that "complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude." By the ratification of the above plank of the Philadelphia platform the people have demanded the passage of a measure of complete freedom; and such a measure has found the best expression in Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, which should have become a law at the last session of Congress, and we believe but for the timidity of Republicans would have been now upon our statute books. The fear of losing votes in the Presidential election can not operate now. The people have spoken, and in their speech they call for that appropriate legislation, State and Federal, that will give "complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights" to all, without distinction of race or color. Will the present Congress feel bound to obey the command of the people? If it does the day is not far distant when the question shall the colored people of the United States know full liberty will be gratifyingly answered.

## The Tribune Still in the Slander Business.

A triumph of such magnitude as the Republicans have just achieved has a natural tendency to render the victorious party magnanimous, and indeed we should like nothing better than to leave our defeated opponents all the patent medicines which they had manufactured for the occasion. One of the main planks in the Greeley-Copperhead platform was the reference of the questions of protection to American industry to the people. The issue was squarely presented to them by the Cincinnati and the Baltimore Conventions, whether the policy which has been pursued by the Republican party since it has had control of the Government, and under which the country has made such rapid progress in wealth and prosperity, should be continued or abandoned. Their response to the appeal has been to send almost a united Republican delegation to Congress in nearly every manufacturing State, or every State largely engaged in manufactures. Every New England State which has chosen members of Congress has elected nearly a solid Republican protective delegation. Pennsylvania has given one hundred and thirty thousand majority for Grant on that issue, Michigan fifty thousand, Connecticut four thousand, New Jersey fourteen thousand, Rhode Island eight thousand, and so on everywhere.

## What Has Become of Him?

Many men have become disabled in the recent campaign. Some of them will never be seen in the field again; some have been crippled for life, while others have mysteriously disappeared, and ought to be mentioned as "missing," though in fact we know at this moment but of a single one whom we really miss in our midst, and whose loss we should sincerely regret. This is our good friend, the arithmetical man of the Tribune. What has become of him? Since the October elections we have looked in vain for his profound calculations, through which he succeeded to figure gains out of losses, and to predict tidal waves of Democratic victories out of defeats. And again, we have been disappointed in our hope to see him appear on the morning after the Presidential election and prove by averages how the Republican majority of seven hundred thousand votes is a clear indication of just as sweeping a Democratic victory in 1876. We should apprehend that for once he had been overwhelmed by the tremendous weight of our figures, if we did not know his bravery, his independence of public opinion, which he has manifested by being invariably on the losing side. We are, consequently, seriously alarmed, lest some mishap may have befallen him; and in our solicitude we ask again, What has become of him?

## The Christian Recorder.

If the Christian Recorder will print the whole sentence to a part of which it objects, it will see that Frederick Douglass distinctly recognizes the possibility of a black minister of the gospel. One who says amen to his own degradation, is hardly more than a would-be minister. Frederick Douglass has no abuse for black ministers as such, and we are surprised to see the Christian Recorder revive its old velvet brown falsehood with a view to create prejudice against an old fellow-laborer in the cause of human equality. The Christian Recorder takes offense at any reference of ours in regard to color, but he has nothing to say against the Bible in which the negro is classed with the leopard as little able to change his color as the latter his spots, implying that even among the prophets of his religion that the negro's color was a hated one.

Let Brother Tanner answer his Bible successfully and we shall have some patience with his references to us on the black question.

## A Triumph for American Industry.

Though the most important result of the Presidential election just ended is the guarantee it has given the country of a continuance, for four years more, of an honest and economical administration of the Government, of protection to the loyal people of the South against Democratic lawlessness, violence, and outrage, and of a wise and conciliatory foreign policy, there are other considerations which will render the overwhelming triumph of the Republican party a source of the sincerest gratification to all true Americans. And one of them is the practical approval by the people of the policy of protection to American industry which President Grant has so strongly recommended in his messages to Congress, and the assurance it gives to American manufacturers, working men, and all other industrial classes, that the tariff will be no further tampered with by Congress. A serious blow was struck by the last Congress to one of our important branches of industry to appease the clamor of foreign manufacturers and of our own importers for free trade in salt. It was to give the people salt a great deal cheaper than it had ever been before. But as yet it has accomplished no such result, nor is it likely to do any such thing. What it has done is greatly to cripple the salt manufacturers of New York and Michigan by bringing the Canadian manufacturers into free competition with them.

Whatever temporary effect this may have in cheapening the price of salt to the American consumer, it is certain that the end will be an increase in price. When the Canadians have succeeded in breaking down our manufacturing, as they are in a fair way to do, they will be able to command their own prices.

A similar blow was struck at our bituminous coal interest, and in a smaller degree at iron manufactures. But circumstances have combined to avert from these interests the disastrous consequences the reduction of duty on salt brought upon those engaged in its production. All this sort of trifling with the prosperity and independence of the country for the benefit of our foreign rivals has received a rebuke from the people that will effectually end it.

One of the main planks in the Greeley-Copperhead platform was the reference of the questions of protection to American industry to the people. The issue was squarely presented to them by the Cincinnati and the Baltimore Conventions, whether the policy which has been pursued by the Republican party since it has had control of the Government, and under which the country has made such rapid progress in wealth and prosperity, should be continued or abandoned. Their response to the appeal has been to send almost a united Republican delegation to Congress in nearly every manufacturing State, or every State largely engaged in manufactures. Every New England State which has chosen members of Congress has elected nearly a solid Republican protective delegation. Pennsylvania has given one hundred and thirty thousand majority for Grant on that issue, Michigan fifty thousand, Connecticut four thousand, New Jersey fourteen thousand, Rhode Island eight thousand, and so on everywhere.

The people felt that the destruction of the policy of protection to our industry would be a calamity to the country only second to the defeat of the policy of protection to the lives, liberty, and property of the loyal people of the South and a continuance of honesty, economy, and fidelity, generally, in the administration of the Government. And no class felt this so painfully, or foresaw the evil more clearly, than the workmen of the nation. They looked upon free trade as a measure more certain to reduce the price of wages than any other commodity, and that if it should result in cheapening the price of some of the necessities of life, it would not compensate for the degradation of laborers to follow. Almost everywhere, therefore, laborers engaged in manufactures, voted nearly unanimously for Gen. Grant, and Republican members of Congress. There is no fear, therefore, that the next Congress will legislate for the benefit of free trade, if they do not undo the mischief done by the present Congress.

## The Popular Majority.

The popular majority for Gen. Grant at the recent election is not yet officially determined. But below we give an estimate, based upon such returns as have been received, which will not vary far from the actual result. At any rate, it will be near enough to give our readers a tolerably correct idea of the terrible power of the "tidal wave" which has swept Greeleyism out of existence, and washed Democracy so far up salt river that it will be many long years before it can return.

Gen. Grant's majorities are in—

Maine	28,000
New Hampshire	5,000
Vermont	20,000
Massachusetts	73,000
Rhode Island	8,000
Connecticut	4,700
New York	55,000
Pennsylvania	130,000
Delaware	800
Virginia	5,000
North Carolina	20,000
South Carolina	35,000
Alabama	15,000
Mississippi	35,000
Florida	42,000
Georgia	60,000
Illinois	55,000
Arkansas	2,500
Michigan	50,000
Indiana	4,000
Iowa	60,000
Wisconsin	16,000
California	8,000
Minnesota	25,000
Oregon	20,000
Kansas	30,000
Nevada	1,000
Nebraska	8,000
Total of Grant's majority	784,950

For Greeley—

Maryland	1,200
Georgia	12,000
Kentucky	10,000
Tennessee	10,000
Missouri	24,000
Texas	15,000

Total of Greeley's majority 72,200  
West Virginia and Louisiana in doubt.

A majority of more than seven hundred thousand of the people have, therefore, recorded themselves in favor of Republicanism.

## The Popular Vote at Previous Elections.

As a matter of interest to our readers at the present time, and to enable them to make a comparison between the popular vote at the election just held and previous Presidential elections, we select some statistics upon this subject from the Philadelphia Press. In the first Presidential election held in 1788 under the Constitution, at which only ten States voted, the choice of electors in all save one (Virginia) was made by the Legislatures. Of the sixty-nine electoral votes, George Washington received every

one. In the second election for President, in 1792, Washington again received all the electoral votes, 130. In the third, at which he declined to be a candidate, John Adams was elected after a hard struggle, receiving 71 out of the 138 votes. In the fourth election, with every State voting for electors after its own fashion, the Electoral College was divided into 77 votes for Thomas Jefferson, and 77 for Aaron Burr, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. The end of that memorable struggle was the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President, and a constitutional amendment preventing the recurrence of such a state of affairs in the future. In the fifth election Thomas Jefferson was again successful, receiving 164 out of 178 electoral votes. In the sixth election James Madison received 122 out of 176 votes. In the seventh he had 128 to 89 for De Witt Clinton. James Monroe, his successor, had at his first election 123 to 34 for Rufus King, and at his second 225 to 1 for John Quincy Adams, almost a unanimous vote. In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. The election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and Adams was chosen by the vote of Kentucky, cast by Mr. Clay. Since that time the vote has stood as follows:

Year.	Candidate.	Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	178
1832	John Q. Adams	Federalist	173
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	219
1832	Henry Clay	Whig	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig	11
1832	William Wirt	Whig	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig	73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig	26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig	11
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig	11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	107
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	234
1840	James G. Birney	Liberty	29
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	170
1844	Frederick Pickens	Liberty	105
1844	James C. Birney	Liberty	105
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Democrat	107
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	107
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	12
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	174
1856	John C. Fremont	Republican	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	180
1860	A. A. Douglas	Democrat	12
1860	J. B. McKim	Democrat	72
1860	John Bell	Union	39
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	216
1864	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	80

At the election just held General Grant has received a larger relative majority of the popular vote, as well as of the electoral vote, than any other Presidential candidate since Monroe's election. His majority will not be less than 600,000, and of the Electoral College, consisting of 366 members, he will have 292 votes to Greeley's 74, being a majority of 218. Yet Greeley bolters and rebel Democrats declare that Grant is not a popular man, and has only been elected from indifference on the part of the people, or because he was the choice of evils. It is not strange that these men should attempt to give some reason for their awful defeat. But if they were half as ingenious as they proved themselves unscrupulous during the contest, they could invent something not quite so self-evidently stupid as this is.

## To Whom Honor is Due.

The New York Daily Times attributes to the efforts of Senator Conkling and Mr. Cornell, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, much of the credit of the great victory achieved in New York city and State. And the Republican of this city accords it to ex-Collector Murphy. All of these gentlemen undoubtedly deserve every word of commendation they receive from the press, for they all "did well, acted nobly—angels could do no more." Senator Conkling, especially, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole Republican party for his untiring and successful labors during the canvass, and we are rejoiced that a Legislature has been elected largely in favor of continuing him in his present position.

But of all the influences which contributed to the glorious triumph in New York and the utter overthrow of the power of Tammany, none contributed so much, none deserves so much honor, as the New York Daily Times. Unwary by power, uninfluenced by gain, the Times has waged a relentless war upon the Tammany Ring, and all who contributed to its success, however high, or rich, or powerful; whether pretended Republicans, non-partisan merchants, "independent" Democrats, or professional men. It has spared no one, whatever his position or party affiliations, or religious creed, who seemed to stand in the way of a thorough reform of the city government.

It may be said almost literally to have dictated the nominations made of city officers and of Gen. Dix; and it certainly contributed by its great ability, its evident honesty of purpose, its manly independence, and its utter disregard of all selfish, and even of all political considerations, that stood in the way of genuine reform, more to the regeneration of the city and State governments than any other single influence.

Asking and desiring no favors except such as are due to an able, honest, independent, and enterprising newspaper, it has been free to condemn and praise when and whom its sense of duty dictated. And this has given it a power and influence that no other paper ever possessed in this country, and equaled by none in the world, unless it may have been its London namesake. To the Republican party of the nation, as well as to the whole people of New York, the Times has rendered a service that cannot be overestimated, and that entitles it to their practical recognition and gratitude.

## What the People Won't Forgive.

If Mr. Greeley shall make the Tribune an "independent" journal in the legitimate sense of the term, and keep his pledge to treat President Grant and his administration with judicial fairness, his readers may possibly forgive, if they do not forget, the gross dishonesty of that paper towards both, and its absolute want of justice, truth, and decency during the whole campaign just ended. But if they can forgive the reckless, unfair, and malignant course of the Tribune, Mr. Greeley can hardly expect that they will forgive, much less forget, his own sacrifice of principles, his repudiation of all his past professions, his abuse of the soldiers who saved the Union, his apology for his opposition to slavery, his admission of his secession doctrines in one place and his denial of them in another, his defense of the rebel treatment of Union prisoners, or his denial of intended cruelty at Andersonville, Libby, Fausbury, and other rebel prisons, and his efforts everywhere to palliate the outrages by rebels, and to make loyalty odious. Mr. Greeley must not expect that his conduct will not be treasured up against him.

## The Next Congress.

The following table gives a correct list of the members of the Forty-third Congress returned by the election held the present year, with the exception of New Hampshire and Connecticut. They are yet to elect their members for the next Congress, and therefore we give the present delegation, which, in New Hampshire, is solid Democrat, and very likely to be changed at the next election, as they now stand. It will be seen that we have a two-thirds majority again, as we already have in the Senate:

	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	5	3
Arkansas	3	1
California	3	1
Connecticut	3	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	2	1
Georgia	3	6
Illinois	12	7
Indiana	9	4
Iowa	9	2
Kansas	3	2
Kentucky	3	2
Louisiana	3	3
Maine	5	2
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	11	5
Mississippi	5	1
Michigan	5	5
Minnesota	9	2
Missouri	6	7
Nevada	1	1
Nebraska	1	1
New Hampshire	3	3
New Jersey	6	8
New York	25	8
North Carolina	3	5
Ohio	13	7
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	22	5
Rhode Island	3	3
Texas	2	4
Tennessee	3	3
Vermont	3	1
Virginia	4	5
West Virginia	1	2
Wisconsin	6	2

Total.....292 90  
In the present Congress, which terminates on the 4th of March next, there are one hundred and thirty-eight Republicans, and one hundred and five Democrats. The Republicans have therefore gained sixty-four members, and the Democrats have lost fifteen—that is, the Republicans have gained every one of the forty-nine additional members of which the House is composed under the new apportionment, and taking fifteen besides from the Democrats, making a net gain of sixty-four, as above. Every seceder Republican deserter who permitted himself to be a candidate has been slaughtered, and the more malignant they were the worse they were defeated. Will not slanders and traitors take warning from this terrible chastisement?

## The Final Result.

Below will be found a statement of the result of the Presidential election on Tuesday week, and also the vote of 1868:

STATES.	1868		1872	
	Grant.	Seymour.	Grant.	Greeley.
Maine	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire	5	5	5	5
Vermont	12	12	12	12
Massachusetts	12	13	13	13
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	6	6	6	6
New York	33	35	35	35
New Jersey	9	9	9	9
Pennsylvania	26	29	29	29
Delaware	1	1	1	1
Maryland	4	4	4	8
Virginia	11	11	11	11
North Carolina	9	10	10	10
South Carolina	6	6	6	7
Alabama	8	10	10	11
Mississippi	8	8	8	8
Louisiana	7	8	8	8
Ohio	21	22	22	22
Kentucky	11	11	11	12
Tennessee	10	15	15	12
Indiana	13	15	15	15
Illinois	16	21	21	15
Missouri	11	11	11	15
Arkansas	5	6	6	6
Michigan	8	11	11	11
Florida	3	4	4	8
Texas	8	11	11	8
Wisconsin	8	10	10	10
California	5	6	6	6
Minnesota	4	5	5	3
Oregon	1	3	3	3
Kansas	3	5	5	3
West Virginia	3	3	3	3
Nevada	3	3	3	3
Nebraska	3	3	3	3
Total	214	80	292	74

This gives Grant 29 States and 292 electoral votes, and Greeley 8 States and 74 electoral votes.

## "Remitted" to the People!

Mr. Greeley, through the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, "remitted" the question of a protective tariff to the people, and they have responded by electing a large majority of protectionists to the next Congress. In Wayne County, Michigan, there has been an average Democratic majority of about a thousand for many years. At the recent election the Republicans nominated for Congress Moses W. Field, an out and out advocate of a protective tariff. The Democratic Greeleyites nominated a free trade Democrat named Bagg. Field has been elected on that issue in a Democratic county by two thousand majority. Horace Maynard is one of the most earnest and devoted champions of the protective policy in Congress. He has just been elected Congressman-at-Large in the Democratic State of Tennessee by 10,000 plurality, while Kerr, a free trade member of Congress from Indiana, representing a decided Democratic district, has been defeated. Both are members of the Committee of Ways and Means. So it has been in many other places.

THOUGH Mr. Greeley, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, declared that he was no less a Republican than ever, and though his appeals for votes during the campaign were mainly to Republicans on the ground that he was a better Republican than General Grant, every Copperhead-rebel success at the election last week is exultantly proclaimed by his paper as a glorious victory, and set forth in prominent headlines, while Republican successes are treated as disastrous defeats. And Mr. Greeley will attempt to convince the readers of the Tribune that he is still a Republican and has never been anything else! Of course they will believe him and forget the malignant and persistent warfare it has waged against Republican men and measures during the canvass just ended, and of course they will continue to take the Tribune!

AUSTIN BLAIR, who imagined he carried the Republican party of Michigan in his breeches pocket, has just been defeated by a majority of thirty thousand, an increase of more than thirty-three thousand since 1870. His own county has gone against him for the first time in years, as well as his own city of Jackson. And this is the last of him, too.

## Only a Quarter of a Million.

Pennsylvania has given a Republican majority of only a quarter of a million. If Curtin had returned a few days sooner, and a few more reformers of the Morehead, McClure, and Grow stamp had taken the stump against Gen. Grant it would possibly have reached half a million. But they say enough is as good as a feast, and so we must be satisfied with what we have, and hope for better things next time!

Prof. J. E. M. Gillard, of San Francisco, formerly of Baltimore, will lecture in the M Street Bethel Church, subject, "The future of the colored American in the United States," on Monday evening next. Admission 25 cents. We find Prof. Gillard's lecture highly spoken of in the California papers, and we can promise from the criticisms a very entertaining evening to all who will avail themselves of this opportunity. His effort is spoken of by the Sacramento Bee as a fine literary effort and well delivered. Let there be a large audience.

TRUMBULL staked his all on securing a Greeley-seceder majority in the Illinois Legislature, and he has ingloriously failed. It contains an overwhelming Republican majority, and of course he stands no more chance of being re-elected to the Senate than he does of being transported to heaven bodily. At the recent election his own city of Chicago, his own ward and his own election precinct, as well as his own